

CAccidentia ex Stranbrigitana editione
nuper recognita & castigata lima Rob-
erti Whitintoni Lichfeldiensis in florentis-
sima Oxoniensi academia Laureati.



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S. P. D.



Vum versari primū cœpi, Clarissime Vates, circa
ea potissime, quæ tenera adhuc Infantulorū ætas,
quotidiano (abs te homine doctissimo) cōuitio ef
flagitabat. Tum amor in te meus, maiore statim incanduit
flāmula. Nā nec habent huius sæculi homines, quo facilius/
puellorū excutiant barbariem, instructorū forte imperitia
natā, q̄ vt hos annos pueriles adhuc, tuis adiuuent editio-
nibus. Quāq̄ & nōnullos iam pridē tibi hāc inuidisse dexte-
ritatē, audio. quibuscum, si veteribus etiā poetis ac orato-
ribus, in vitā resurgere foret liberū, in grāmaticam prorsus
iretur confictationē. Quod autē hos istiusmodi barbarorū
dētes (ceu theoninā rabiē) tibi intellexerim exarsisse, nō
dubitaui (sane) in talīū hominū male sanos vultus, resulmis-
sare sacula, quibus, si pertinaciorē sententia perstiterint,
omnibus erit archadia pabulo, vbi / quoad illorū superstes
fuerit vita / tādīu etiā cum auriculatis proprium erit anis
manutibz rudere. Qui vero crescentes annos, aptiori disci-
plina efformare studuerit (velut superiorum doctrinarū sibi-
sibundus) is sane, quasi puer Latonius, alienam ruditatem
(te autōrē) penetrabit, ac olympiaco extinguet certamine,
Quādā tamen legendis prioribus Stanbrigie præceptiunc-
culis, quibus etiam restituendis / manum adiecisti summā /
obiter occurrerūt. quæq; / alienis graphistarum leuitatibus
corruptiores / manus nostras inciderint / tibi absenti a pro-
lo, & Rgie præuento maiestati (his recognoscendis) ob-
sequio adesse volui / si quid autem est in quo ex tanto pec-
cauerim a / hanc ipsi mihi remitte libertatem. Vale

Londoni a partu virgineo vicesimo octauo
nostræ salutis Anno, xviij. vero die Aprilis.



How many partes of reason be there? viij.
nowne / pronowne / verbe / partycple / ad-
uerbe / coniunccon / preposicon / & inter-
iccon. Of the whiche. viij. iij. be decly-
ned / nowne / pronowne / & partycple w case
and verbe onely without case. These other foure / ad-
uerbe / coniunccon / preposicon / & intericcon be vn-
declyned. How knowe ye a nowne? For he is a parte **Nowne.**
of reason declyned with case. And the name of euery
thyng y may be felt / seen / herde / or vnderstande / is in
latyn a nowne ppre or appellatyue. How knowe ye **Propre.**
a nowne propre? For his significacon accordeth but to
one thyng / though it appere y the voyce somtyme ac-
cordeth to many / as John / Thomas / London / Censle /
with other propre names. How knowe ye a nowne
appellatyue? For bothe his voyce & his significacon **Appella**
accordeth to many thynges / as a man / a beest / a towne /
a flode / with other lyke. Of nownes some be sub-
stantyues / some be adiectyues / and some be relatyues.
How knowe ye a nowne substantyue? For he maye **Substan**
stande by hymselfe without helpe of an other worde / & tyue.
is declyned in latyn with one article / as hic magister /
or with two at y moost / as hic et hec sacerdos. How
knowe ye a nowne adiectyue? For he may not vande **Adiecty**
by hymselfe without helpe of an other worde / & is de- **ue.**
clyned in latyn with the artycles in one case / as hic et hec
et hoc felix / or with the diuerse endynges / as bonus / bo-
na / bonu. How knowe ye a nowne relatyue? For he **Relatyue**
maketh rehersyng of a thyng spoken of before / & that
that is reherled of the relatyue is called the antecedent
How many thynges longe to euery nowne? **Sexte.**
Whiche syre? fourme / fygure / gendre / nobre / persone /

Pymat and case. **How** many fourmes of nownes be there?
tyue. two. p^{ymat}tyue and der^{ymat}tyue. **How** knowe ye a
Der^{ymat} nowne p^{ymat}tyue? for he is not fourmed of an other
tyue. worde / as this nowne *Aurum*. **How** knowe ye a
nowne der^{ymat}tyue (for he is fourmed of an other wor
de / as this nowne *Aureus*. **How** many fygures of
nownes be there? iij. the symple as *magnus*. the com
pounde / as *magnanimus*. the dec^opounde / as *magnas
nimitas*. **How** many gendres of nownes be there?
seuen / the masculyne / the femynyne / the neutre / the co
myn of two / the comyn of thre / the epyc^{ene} / and the du
byn gendre. **How** knowe ye a nowne of the mascu
lyne gendre? for he is declyned with this artycle *hic* /
as *hic magister* / & in thynges hauynge lyfe he betokes
neth onely þ male. **How** knowe ye a nowne of the fes
mynyne gendre? for he is declyned wth *hec* / as *hec mus
sa* / & in thynges hauynge lyfe he belokeneth onely the
female. **How** of þ neutre gendre? for he is declyned
with *hoc* / as *hoc scamnū*. **How** of the comyn of two
gendres? for he is declyned with *hic* & *hec* / as *hic* & *hec
sacerdos*. **How** of þ comyn of thre gendres? for he is
declyned with *hic* *hec* and *hoc* / as *hic et hec et hoc felix*.
Epycene. **How** of the epycene gendre? for vnder one voyce / &
one artycle he comprehendeth bothe the male and the
female / as *hic passer* / *hec aquila*. **How** of the dubyn
gendre? for he is declyned with *hic* bel *hec* / as *hic bel
hec dies*. **How** many nombres be there? Two. the
synguler and the plurell. **How** knowe ye the syne
guler nombre? for he spekerh but of one thyng / as a
man. **How** knowe ye the plurell nombre? for he spe
kerh of many thynges as *men*. **How** many persones
be there? Thre. The fyrt / the seconde / and the thyrde.

How knowe ye the fyrst persone? For he spekethe of hymselfe: as I/ me/ vs/ or we. Of this persone be but two latyn wordes: ego and nos/ With theyr oblique.

How knowe ye the second persone? For he is spoken vnto: as thou/ the you/ or ye. Of this persone be but two latyn wordes: tu and vos/ With theyr oblique/ & euery vocatyue case. **H**ow knowe ye þe thyrde persone? For he is spoken of: as he/ hym/ it/ his/ them or they/ & all casuall wordes be of þe thyrde persone/ outtake ego and nos/ tu & vos/ With theyr oblique/ & euery vocatyue case.

Secode persone.

Dicitur casus obliqui oēs pter nōm & vctm.

Thyrde persone.

How many cases be there? vi. the nominatyue/ þe genytyue/ þe datyue/ þe accusatyue/ þe vocatyue/ and þe ablatyue.

Cases.

How knowe ye þe nominatyue case to the verbe? For he answereth to this questyon Who or what/ & cometh before þe verbe/ excepte in voyces of þe imperatyue mode/ & some voyces of þe optatyue mode.

Nominatyue.

Nō interrogatīua/ infinita & relatiua nūq̃ rident q̃stioni.

Also somtyme whan I haue this englyshe there/ here/ or it is: and in certayne interrogacyons.

Genytyue.

How knowe ye þe genytyue case? For whan this sygne of cometh after a no done substantyue/ or a verbe substantyue/ the worde that foloweth of/ shall be put comynly

Sūt adiectiua omnia q̃ba pter sum qd tñ substantiū est.

in the genytyue case. But this sygne of folowynge a no done partytyue/ distybutyue/ cōparatyue/ or superlatyue with other put partytyuely/ is sygne of þe genytyue case/ or the accusatyue case with inter/ or the ablatyue case with ex.

Also whan two substantyues come to gyder/ yf the one be hauer of þe other/ the hauer shall be put in to the genytyue case.

Datyue.

How knowe ye þe datyue case? For to before a no done or a prono done with out bodyly mouynge/ is the sygne of the datyue case/ & with bodyly mouynge is comynly signe of þe accusatyue case/ with this preposycyon ad.

Accusatyue.

How knowe ye þe accusatyue case? For to before a no done or a prono done with out bodyly mouynge/ is the sygne of the datyue case/ & with bodyly mouynge is comynly signe of þe accusatyue case/ with this preposycyon ad.

Acci. stan.

A. iij.

accusatyue case: for he cometh after a verbe / & answereth to the questyon whome or what. Also in With a to Wyll serue to the accusatyue case. And in Without a to vocatyue Wyll serue to the ablatyue case. ¶ How knowe ye the vocatyue case? for he is called or spoken to. ¶ How ablatyue knowe ye the ablatyue case? In / with / by / through / for / from / fro / than / and by after the comparatyue degree be sygnes of the ablatyue case. Not withstandynge some of them be other whyles sygnes of other case. Of after a no done adiectyue / verbe adiectyue / particyple / gerundyue / or supyne: is the sygne of the ablatyue case with a preposicion. ¶ How many declensions of nouns be there? fyue. The fyrst the seconde / the thyrde / the fourth / and the fyfth.

fyrst declension. **N**ow knowe ye the fyrste declension of nouns: for the genityue and the datyue case synguler: the nominatyue and the vocatyue case plurall endeth in æ diphthonge the accusatyue in am / the vocatyue and the ablatyue in a / the genityue plurall in arum / the accusatyue in as / the datyue & the ablatyue in is. But of these nouns in these verses folowynge in abus.

Abus dant anima dea filia mulaq; nata

Cum domina / famula / liberta: iungis equabus.

Hic addas asina / vix plura videbis in usu.

Poeta. **N**ō hic poeta / gō huius poete / dō huic te / actō hūc tam / bctō o poeta / abltō ab hoc poēta. In plurali nō hī poete / gō hōꝝ poetarū. dō his poetis / actō hos poetas vocatiuo o poete / ablatiui ab his poetis

Musa. **N**ō hec musa / gō huius muse / dō huic muse / accusatiui hanc musam / vocatiui o musa / ablatiui ab hac musa. In plurali nominatiui he muse / genitiui harum musarum / datiuo his musis / accusatiui has musas

sag/ betō o muse / abltō ab his musis. ¶ How knowe **Seconde**
 pe the secunde declension of noʒones: for the genytyue declension
 case synguler/ the noiattyue & the vocattyue plurell ende
 in i/ the datyue & the ablatyue synguler in o/ the accusa
 tyue in um. Whan the noiattyue case synguler endeth
 in r or in um/ the vocattyue shall be lyke hym. Whan the
 nominattyue endeth in vs/ the vocattyue shall ende in e/
 excepte deus and agnus: that make the vocattyue lyke
 the nominattyue. Also filius ꝑ maketh fili/ & Whan the
 nominattyue case endeth i ius: ꝑf it be a propre name of
 a man the vocattyue shall ende in i/ as hic Bricius voca
 tiuo o Brici: the genytyue plurell in ozū / the datyue & ꝑ
 ablatyue in is/ the accusatyue in os. ¶ Also noʒones of
 ꝑ neutre gendre of what declension so euer they be/ shall
 haue thre cases lyke in bothe nombres / the noiattyue/
 the accusatyue & the vocattyue / & these thre cases in the
 plurell nombre / ꝑf they be declyned shall ende in a / ex
 cept ambo & duo that make the neutre i to. ¶ In plali **Duo.**
 ntō duo due duo/ gtō ozū arū ozū/ dtō obus abus obus/
 actō duos duas duo/ betō o eo / abltō duobꝰ abus obus
 Lyke wyse is ambo declyned. ¶ Ntō hic magister/ gtō **magister**
 huiꝰ tri/ dtō huic tro/ actō hūc trū/ betū o ter/ abltō ab
 hoc tro. In plali ntō hi tri/ gtō hozū trozū/ dtō his tris/
 actō hos tros/ betō o tri/ abltō ab his tris. ¶ Ntō hec **fagus.**
 fagus/ gtō huiꝰ gi dtō huic go actō hanc gū/ vocatiuo
 o ge abltō ab hac go. In plali ntō he gi/ gtō harum goꝝ
 dtō his gis actō has gos / betō o gī abltō ad his fagis
 ¶ Ntō hoc scamnō/ gtō huiꝰ ni / dtō huic no actō hoc **Scānū.**
 nū/ betō o nū / abltō ab hoc no. In plurali noiatiuo hec
 na gtō hoz noꝝ/ datiuo his nis / actō hec na/ betō o na/
 abltō ab his nis. ¶ Noʒones adiectiues of the fyrst de
 clension & the secōde be declyned after this noʒone bonꝰ.

Inueniunt alia
 sed nō i frequē
 ti vſu.

Bonus. *Actō bonus bona bonum / gto ni ne ni / dto no ne no / actō nū nam nū / bctō ne na nū / bltō no na no.* In plurali *ntō ni ne na / gto nozū narū nozū / dto nis / actō nos nas na / bctō ni ne na / abltō nis.* ¶ How knowe ye þ *thyꝛde declenſon of noꝝnes?* For the genytyue caſe ſynguler enſ deth in *is / the datyue in i / the accuſatyue in em / the vocatyue ſhall be lyke the nominatyue / excepte in greke woꝝdes / þ ablatyue in e / ſomtyme in i / ſomtyme bothe in e and in i.* The noiatyue / the accuſatyue / and the datyue in *es.* If it be of þ neutre in *a / the genytyue plurell in um oꝝ in ium / the datyue and the ablatyue in bus.* ¶ Theſe noꝝnes in theſe verſes ſolowenge make the accuſatyue ſynguler bothe in *em* and in *im.*

Em dat et im turreſ / torquiſ cum bure ſecuriſ.

Et reſtiſ puppiſ febrīſ peluiſqꝫ bipenniſ.

Que in im ſolā actū emittunt faciunt ablatiū in i ſolā.

¶ Theſe noꝝnes in theſe verſes ſolowenge make the accuſatyue ſynguler in *im* onely.

Hec dant im tantum tēgriſ tibiꝛiſ tiberiqꝫ

Maguderīſ tuſſiſ ſirtiſ biſ ſicqꝫ carybdiſ.

Neapoliſ ſitiſ thetiſ ac thetiōſ adde

Grecula que recto dant iſ ſunt conſocienda.

Floꝝ. *Actō hic floꝝ / gto huiꝛiſ / dto huic ri / actō hūc rem / bctō o floꝝ / abltō ab hoc re.* In plurali *ntō hi reſ / gto hoꝝū floꝝū / dto hiſ iꝛiꝛiſ / actō hoſ reſ / bctō o reſ / abltō ab hiſ iꝛiꝛiſ.* ¶ **Munus.** *Actō hoc munꝛiſ / gto huiꝛiſ muneris / dto huic ri / actō hoc nuſ / bctō o nuſ / ablatiuo ab hoc re.* In plurali *ntō hec ra / gto hoꝝū rā / dto hiſ riꝛiꝛiſ / actō hec ra / bctō o ra / abltō ab hiſ riꝛiꝛiſ.* ¶ **Sacerdoſ.** *Actō hic et hec ſacerdoſ / gto huiꝛiſ oꝛiſ / dto huic ri / actō hūc et hāc oꝛē / bctō o doſ / abltō ab hoc et ab hac oꝛē.* In plurali *ntō hi et he teſ / gto hoꝝ et haꝝ oꝛū / dto hiſ tiꝛiꝛiſ / actō hoſ et haſ teſ / bctō o teſ / abltō ab hiſ oꝛiꝛiſ.* ¶ **Omnīſ.** *Actō hic et hec oꝛiſ et hoc oꝛē /*

gto hui⁹ ois / dto huic oi / actō hūc & hāc oēm & hoc omē /
 betō o ois et o omē / abltō ab hoc et ab hac & ab hoc omni
 In plali ntō hi et he omnes et hec oia / gto hoz et harū
 et hoz oim / dto his oibus / actō hos et has oēs vel oīs
 et hec oia. betō o oēs & o oia. abltō ab his oibus. ¶ How
 knowe ye the fourth declenſon of noſones? For the ge-
 nytyue caſe ſynguler / the nominatyue / the accuſatyue
 and the vocatyue plurell ende in us / the datyue ſyngul-
 ler in ui / the accuſatyue in um / ꝑ vocatyue ſhall be lyke
 the nominatyue / the ablatyue in u / the genytyue plus-
 rell in uum / the datyue & ꝑ ablatyue in ibus. But theſe
 noſones in theſe verſes folowynge make in ubus.

Fourth
 declenſon.

Plurali ternis et ſextis dant ubus artus

Portus acus queſtus trib⁹ et lacus et ſpecus arcus

Parcus adde veruqꝫ ſpecu quercus quocꝫ ficus.

¶ Actō hec manus / gto hui⁹ manus / dto huic manui /
 actō hāc manū / betō o manus / ablatiuo ab hac manu.

Manus.

In plali ntō he manus / gto harū manuū / dto his ma-
 nibus / actō has man⁹ / betō o manus / ablatiuo ab his
 manibus. ¶ Actō hoc cornu / gto huius cornu / dto huic

Cornu.

cornu / actō hoc cornu / vocatiuo o cornu / ablatiuo ad hoc
 cornu. In plurali ntō hec cornua / gto hozū cornuum /
 dto his cornibus / actō hec cornua / vocatiuo o cornua /
 abltō ab his cornibus. ¶ How knowe ye the fyfth de-

Fyftth de-
 clenſon.

clenſon of noſones? For the nominatyue and the voca-
 tyue ſynguler / the nominatyue / the accuſatyue / & the
 vocatyue plurell ende in es / the genytyue and the da-
 tyue caſe ſynguler in ei / the accuſatyue in em / the abla-
 tyue in e / the genytyue plurell in erum / the datyue and
 the ablatyue in ebus. All noſones of the fyfth declen-
 ſon lacke the genytyue / the datyue / and the ablatyue
 caſe plurell / excepte theſe verſes folowynge.

Quinte cuncta carent ternis sextis genitilq;

Plurali: nisi maneries facielq; dies res

Progenies acies species sic meridielq;.

Meridi-
es.

Res.

Quō hic meridiēs / grō hui⁹ ei / dō hui⁹ ei / actō hunc
em / vctō o es / abtō ab hoc e. In plurali ntō hies / grō
horū erū / dō his ebus / actō hos es / vctō o es / abtō ab
his ebus. **Q**uō hec res / grō huius rei / dō huic rei /
actō hanc rem / vctō o res / abtō ab hac re. In plali ntō
he res / genitiuo harū rerū / datiuo his rebus / actō has
res / vocatiuo o res / ablatiuo ab his rebus.

How knowe ye a pronowne: for he is a parte of
reason put for a noone / and betokeneth no cer-
tayne thyng of hymselfe / but by þ waye of shewyng
or reherlyng. **H**ow many pronownes be there: xv.
Whiche. xv: Ego tu sui ille ipse iste hic is: meus tuus
suus noster vester nostras and vestras. To these may
be added certayne compoundes: as istic idem and hic-
tine. Of the whiche all lacke the vocatyue case / excepte
tu / meus / noster / and nostras.

Deficiunt quinto casu pronomina cuncta.

Tu meus et noster cum nostras excipiuntur.

How many thynges longe vnto a pronowne: vi. as
to a noone: fourne / fygure / gendze / nombze / perlon / &
fourmes. case. **H**ow many fourmes of pronownes be there: ij.
the primatyue & the deriuatyue. **H**ow knowe ye a
pronowne primatyue: for he is not fourmed of an
other worde: as ego tu sui. **H**ow many pronownes
primatyues be there: viij. Ego tu sui ille ipse iste hic &
is. Of þ whiche. viij. Ego & tu be onely demonstratyues
sui onely a relatyue / the other be somtyme demonstras
tyues & somtyme relatyues. **H**ow knowe ye a pro-
stratyue noone demonstratyue: for by hy is somwhat shewed

not spoken of before. And every pronowne demonstra-
 tyue shall be suche gendre & nombre / as the thyng is
 that is shewed by hym. ¶ How knowe ye a pronowne
 relatyue? For by hym is somwhat reherfed that was
 spoken of before. ¶ How knowe ye a pronowne deri-
 uatyue? For he is fourmed of his primatyue: as meus
 of ego: noster of nos. ¶ How many pronownes deriua-
 tyues be there? vij. meus tuus suus noster bester noster
 et bester. Of the whiche. vij. all may be called demon-
 stratyues / excepte suus sua suū / that is alwaye a rela-
 tyue. In every nowne & pronowne possessyue is vnder-
 stande the genityue case of his primatyue / to whome
 the adiectyue and y relatyue may be referred. ¶ How
 many fygyures of pronownes be there? ij. the simple
 as is. the compounde as idem. ¶ How many gendres
 of pronownes be there? b. the masculyne as hic. the fe-
 mynyne as hec. the neutre as hoc. the comyn of two
 as hic et hec nostras. the comyn of thre as ego tu sui.
 ¶ How many declensions of pronownes be there? iiii.
 The fyrst / the second / the thyrde / & the fourth. ¶ How
 knowe ye y fyrst declension of pnownes? For the gen-
 ityue & the dactyue case singuler endeth in i. ¶ How ma-
 ny pronownes be of that declension? Thre. Ego tu sui.
 ¶ Nō ego / gō mei / datiuo mihi / actō me / vctō caret
 ablatiuo me. In plurali nō nos / gō nostrū vel nostri /
 datiuo nobis / actō nos / vacatiuo caret / ablatiuo nobis.
 ¶ Nominatiuo tu / gō tui / dō tibi / accusatiuo te / vo-
 catiuo o tu / ablatiuo te. In plurali nominatiuo vos /
 genitiuo vestrum vel vestri / datiuo vobis / accusatiuo
 vos / vctō o vos / abltō vobis. ¶ Relatiuo caret / gen-
 itiuo sui / dō sibi / actō se / vctō caret / abltō se. In plurali
 nō caret / gō sui / datiuo sibi / actō se / vctō caret / abla-
 tiuo se. ¶ How knowe ye the seconde declension of pro-

Relatyue

Deriua-
tyue.

Fygyures

Gendres

Declen-

Ego.

Tu.

Sui.

noWnes: for the genityue case synguler endeth in ius
 oꝝ in us / the datyue in i oꝝ in e. ¶ How many pronow
 nes be of that declenſon: v. Ille / ipſe / iſte / hic / & iſ / and
 theſe. viij. noWnes with theyꝝ compoſandes / vnus / to
 tus / ſolus / vllus / alter / alius / quis / & vter. Of the whi
 che. viij. noWnes / vnus / totus / and ſolus onely haue
 the vocatyue caſe.

¶ Verſus.

Done vocatiuos cum totus ſolus et vnus.

Sed non in reliquis quorū genitiuus in ius.

Ille.

¶ Actō ille illa illud / gto illius / dto illi / actō illum illam
 illud / bcto caret / abltō illo illa illo. In pſali ntō illi ille
 illa / gto illoꝝ illarū illoꝝ / dto illis / actō illos illas illa /
 bcto caret / abltō illis. ¶ Ipſe ipſa ipſum / and iſte iſta
 iſtud be lyke wyſe declyned.

hic

hunc

hec gto hui⁹. dto huic. actō hanc bcto caret;

hoc

hoc

hoc

hi

hoꝝū

Abltō hac In pſali ntō he gto harū dto his

hoc

hec

hoꝝū

hoꝝ

Actō has bcto caret. abltō his.

hec

Iſ.

¶ Actō iſ ea id / gto eius / dto ei / actō eum eam id / bcto
 caret / abltō eo ea eo. In pſali ntō iſ ee ea / gto eoꝝ earū
 eoꝝum / dto iſ / actō eos eas ea / bcto caret / abltō iſ hel
 eis.

Vnus.

¶ Actō vnus vna vnum / gto vnus / dto vni / actō
 vnum vnam vnum / bcto vne vna vnū / abltō vno vna
 vno. In plurali ntō vni vne vna / gto vnoꝝum vnaꝝum
 vnoꝝū / datiuo vnīs / actō vnos vnas vna / actō vni vne
 vna / abltō vnīs. ¶ This noWne vnus is not vſed in the

plurall nombre / but whan he is ioyned with a no^{me}ne
that lyketh the synguler nombre . Totus and solus be
lyke wyse declyned. Also vllus alla vllum / alter altera
alterum / alius alia aliud / and vter vtra vtrum / be lyke
wyse declyned : saue that they lacke the vocatyue case.

Qu^{is}. Ntō quis qui que quod vel quid / g^o cuius / d^o cui
actō quem quā quod vel quid / v^o c^o caret / ab^o quo vel
qui qua vel qui quo vel qui . In plurali ntō qui que que
g^o quorū quarū quorū / d^o quis vel quibus / actō quos
quas que / v^o c^o caret ablatiuo quis vel quibus.

How knowe ye the thyrde declen^{son} of prono^{unes} ? For the
genityue case synguler endeth in i / in e / and in i / the da^{tyue}
tyue in o / in e / and in o . **H**ow many prono^{unes} be of
that declen^{son} ? v. meus tuus suus noster and vester :

Qu^{is}. Ntō meus mea meū / g^o mei mee mei / d^o meo mee
meo / actō meū meā meū / v^o c^o mi mea meū / ab^o meo
mea meo . In plurali ntō mei e a / g^o meorū a^z orū / d^o
meis / actō meos meas mea / v^o c^o mei e a / ablatiuo . eis.

Qu^{is}. Ntō noster a um / g^o i e i / d^o o e o / actō um am um /
v^o c^o noster a um / ab^o nostro stra stro . & ce . **T**u^{us} su^{us}
and vester be declyned lyke wyse / saue y^e they lacke the
vocatyue case . **H**ow knowe ye y^e fourth declen^{son} of
prono^{unes} ? For the genityue case synguler endeth in
as / the dat^{tyue} tyue in a ti . **H**ow many prono^{unes} be of
that declen^{son} ? ij. nostras and vestras / and this nowne
cuias .

Qu^{is}. Ntō hic et hec nostras et hec strate / g^o huius
stratis / d^o huic strati / actō hunc et hanc nostratē et hoc
nostrate / v^o c^o o nostras / et o ate / ab^o ab hoc et ab hac
et ab hoc nostrati . In pl^{urali} ntō hi et he tes & hec tia / g^o
horū & harū & horū tium / d^o his tibus / actō hos et has
tes & hec tia / v^o c^o o tes e atia / ablatiuo ab his stratib^{us}
Lyke wyse be vestras and cuias declyned / saue that
they lacke the vocatyue case

Acci. stan.

B. i.

Cuias.

How knowe ye a verbe: for he is declyned with mode and tens/without case & artycle/ & betokeneth to do/or to suffre/or to be.

Verba psonall.

How many maner of verbes be there: ij. a verbe personall / & a verbe impersonall.

How knowe ye a verbe personall: for he hath nombre & persone/ & a nominatyue case. **H**ow many thynges longe to a verbe personall: viij. gendre / mode tens/ coniugacyon/ fygure/ fourme/ nombre/ & persone

Scindres.

How many gendres of vbes psonalles be there: v. a vbe actyue/ a vbe passyue/ neutre/ comyn/ & deponent.

Actyue.
Calefacio.
Calefo.
Conficio.
Conficioz.

How knowe ye a verbe actyue: for he endeth in o/ & by puttynge to r maketh a passyue / outtake facio and his compoundes that kepeth a in compolicyon / & may gouerne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thyng/ excepte inuido/ interdico/ w se we other.

A vbe passyue

How knowe ye a verbe passyue: for he betokeneth to suffre/ and endeth in r / and by puttynge a wayer / he turneth to his actyue: as amo: amo. These be the sygnes of a verbe passyue: am/ art/ is/ was/ were/ or be. **A** verbe passyue wyl haue after hym an ablatyue case w a preposycyon of p doer/ or somtyme a datyue / & before hym a noiatyue case of the sufferer/ excepte p infinityue mode

A vbe neutre.

let it. **H**ow knowe ye a vbe neutre: for he endeth in o/ & may not take r vpono: as disco studio / nor gouerne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thyng after hym.

Comyn.

How knowe ye a verbe comyn: for he hath the letter of the passyue/ & the signyfycacyon of p actyue & the passyue bothe: as largio: to graunte/ or to be graunted

These be verbes comyn in these verbes folowynge.

Largio: experio: venero: moro: osculo: horro:

Crimino: amplecto: interpreto: hospito: adde.

Deponent.

How knowe ye a verbe deponent: for he hath the letter of the passyue/ & betokeneth to do: as loquo: eris

to speke. except nascoz irascoz tristo / & stomachoz With
 certayne other. ¶ How many modes be there: vi. the
 indicatyue / the imperatyue / the optatyue / the potency
 all / the coniunctyue / and the infynytyue mode. ¶ How
 knowe ye þ indicatyue mode: for he sheweth oz alkerh
 a reason soth oz fais. And to this mode Wyll serue these
 latyn wordes. quanq̃ et si tamen si. Also wordes in cōq̃:
 as q̃cūq̃ / & voyces gemynate put infinitly: as quicq̃s /
 the whiche also Wyll serue somtyme to the coniunctyue
 mode. ¶ How knowe ye the imperatyue mode: for he
 byddeth oz cōmaunderh. ¶ How knowe ye þ optatyue
 mode: for he wyllenth oz desyareth / & these wordes lette /
 Wolde god / I pray god / & other wordes of wellhyng
 be the sygnes of the optatyue mode. Also these latyn
 wordes: o si / utinam / o / ut / & si / put for utinā Wyll serue
 to the optatyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye the potencyall
 mode: for he hath the sygnyfycacyon of one of these
 verbes possum / volo oz debeo / and the infynytyue mo-
 de of the verbe that he cometh of. And his sygnes in
 englyshe be these: may / can / myght / Wolde / sholde / oz
 ought / With other lyke / and he is fourmed in all tenses
 lyke the voyce: of the optatyue mode / saue it that is þ
 voyce of the preterplusperfectens / in hym is also the
 voyce of þ preterperfectens / & he is put somtyme With
 the sygnes of the optatyue mode / and somtyme With
 the sygnes of the coniunctyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye
 the coniunctyue mode: for he ioyneþ a verbe to hym
 oz hymselfe to an other. And the wordes in these verses
 folowynge Wyll serue to the coniunctyue mode / and ma-
 ny of them somtymes to the indicatyue mode.

Anteq̃ ut postq̃ nisi quin q̃uis ubi donec

An si cum dubitant / quasi / quum / ac siq̃ priusq̃

Hec coniunctiuos poscunt licet adde quousq̃

B. ii.

Sumunt passi-
 ue nōnūq̃ & pri-
 cipia p̃teriti tē-
 poris deponen-
 tiā: vt ort' na-
 tis.

Abusue ponit-
 tur aliqui i hoc
 modo voces p̃-
 teriti p̃fecti lu-
 turi cōiunctiui.

How knowe ye the infynityue mode: For to before a verbe is the sygne of the infynityue mode. And also whan two verbes come togyder w a relatyue or a coniuncyon the latter shall be put in the infynityue mode.

The infinityue mode hath neyther nombze nor persone nor nominatyue case but comynly an accusatyue case before him expressed or vnderstande.

Tenses.

How many tenses be there: v. the presentens / the preterimperfectens / the preterperfectens / the preterpluperfectens / and the futurtens.

Presentens.

How knowe ye þ presentens: For he betokeneth þ tyme þ is now / as I loue.

Preterimperfectens.

How knowe ye the preterimperfectens: For he spekethe of the tyme that is past without ony of these sygnes haue or had / as I loued or vpd loue.

Preterperfectens.

How knowe ye the preterperfectens: For he spekethe of the tyme that is past / with this sygne haue / hath / or hath: as I haue loued / þ hath loued / he hath loued.

Preterpluperfectens.

The preterperfectens is vbled oftentymes for the preterimperfectens / bothe in latyn makynge / & in construccyon.

How knowe ye the preterpluperfectens: For he spekethe of the tyme þ is past / with this sygne had / or hadde: as I had loued / þ hadde loued.

Futurtens.

How knowe ye the futurtens: For he spekethe of the tyme that is to come comenly with this sygne shall or wyll: as I shall loue / I wyll loue / thou shalt loue or wylte loue.

Coniugacyon.

How many coniuagacions be there. iiii. the fyrste / the seconde / the thyrde / the fourth.

Firste coniuagacyon.

How knowe ye a verbe of the fyrst coniuagacyon: For in declynynge he hath a longe before there in the actyue voyce or before ris in the passyue voyce / as amare amaris: excepte dare / circundare / benundare / pessundare / satis dare. the whiche haue a shorte.

Seconde coniuagacyon.

How of the second coniuagacyon: For in declynynge he hath a longe before there in þ actyue voyce / & before ris in þ passyue voyce: as

docere doceris. **How** of the thyrde coniugacyon: For Thyrde
in decluyng he hath e shorte before the re in the acty: z iugacyō
ue voyce or before ris in the passyue voyce: as legere le-
geris. **How** of the fourth coniugacyon: For in declp: fourth
nyng he hath i longe before the re in the actyue voyce z iugacyō
and before ris in the passyue voyce: as audire audieris
How many fygures of verbes be there: iij. the sym- **fygures**
ple as taceo. the cōpōnde/ as cōticeo. the decōpōnde/ as
conticesco. **How** many fourmes of verbes be there:
two. the p̄ymatyue/ as lego. the deriuatyue as lectio
How many nōbz of verbes be there: ij. p̄ synguler
as lego. the plurell as legimus. **How** many plones
of verbes be there: iij. p̄ fyrst as lego legim⁹. p̄ seconde
as legi legit⁹. the thyrde as legit legunt. **Amo** as au
amare: amāor/ do/ dū. amātū tu/ amas atur⁹ (to loue)
Docere doces docui docere: docēdi do dū doctū doctū/ do
cens doctur⁹ (to teche) **Lego** gis gi gere: legēdi do dū:
lectū tu/ legens lectur⁹ (to rede) **Audio** is iui audire/
audiendi do dū: auditū tu/ audiens auditur⁹ (to here)

Amo/as/at/	I loue	amamus atis ant.	Indicati uo mō tē pore p̄nti
Docere/cet/	I teche	In plali docemus cetis cent.	
Lego/gis/gi.	I rede	legimus gitis gunt.	
Audio/is/i.	I here	audim⁹ dicitis diunt.	

Amabam	I loued or dyd loue.	
Docebam		Dō imp fecto
Legebam	has bat. In plurali bamus batīs bant.	
Audiebam		

Amavi	I haue loued.	
Docui		Dō per fecto.
Legi	I haue red.	
Audiui		

Amaueram **I** had loued.
Plūs **Docueram**
Imperfecto **Legeram** **ras rat.** In plurali **ramus ratis rant.**
Audiueram

Amabo **I** shall loue / or **I** wyll loue.
Futuro. **Docebo** **bis bit.** In plurali **bimus bitis bunt.**
Legam **es et.** In plurali **emus etis ent.**
Audiam
Loue ꝑ. let hꝑ loue. let vs loue. loue you. let them loue.
Impati- **Amā / et** **amemus amate ament.**
uo mō tē- **Doce / at** **doceamus docete doceant.**
poze pñti **Lege / at** In pñali **legamus legite legant.**
Audi / at **audiamus audite audiant.**
Let vs loue. loue you. let them loue.

Amato (Loue ꝑ or he **emus tote āto vel antote.**
Futuro. **Doceto** here after) **teamꝑ tote cento vel cētote.**
Legito tu vel ille. In pñali **gamꝑ tote gūto vel gūtote.**
Audito **amusꝑ tote diunto vel tote.**

Optati- **Amarem** **I** wolde to god **I** loued.
uo mō tē- **Docerem**
poze pñti **Legerem** **res ret.** In plurali **btinā remus retis rent.**
btinam. **Audirem**

Caret preterito imperfecto. Quidam tamen
volunt presentis esse & preteriti imperfecti.

Plūs pfe- **Amauerim** **I** praye god **I** haue loued
cto cum. **Docuerim**
Legerim **ris rit.** In plurali **btinā rimus ritis rint.**
Audiuerim

Plūs **Amauissem** **I** wolde to god **I** had loued.
Imperfecto **Ducuissem**
btinam. **Leguissem** **ses set.** In plurali **btinā semus setis sent.**
Audiuissem

Amem (let me loue) ames (loue thou) amet (let hym loue)
 In plurali btinā amemus (let vs loue) ametis (let ye loue)
 ament (let them loue)

Futuro.
 btinam

Doceam

Legam

Audiam

as at. In plurali btinā amus atis ant.

Potēiali
 mō tpe p-
 senti.

Amarem

Docerem

Legerem

Audirem

I wolde / sholde / oz ought to loue

res ret. In plurali remus retis rent

Caret p̄terito imperfecto.

Ptō p̄fē
 cto.

Amauissem

Docuissem

Legissem

Audiuissem

I wolde / sholde / oz ought to haue loued.

ses set. In plurali semus setis sent.

Ptō plus
 p̄fecto.

Amauissem

Docuissem

Legissem

Audiuissem

I had be loued.

ses set. In plurali semus setis sent.

Futuro.

Amem

Doceam

Legam

Audiam

CI may loue oz can loue.

es et. In plurali emus etis ent.

as at. In plurali amus atis ant.

Coniūcti:
 uo mō tē
 poze p̄fici
 cum

Amem

Doceam

Legam

Audiam

CWhan I loue.

es et. In plurali emus etis ent.

as at. In plurali cō amus atis ant.

Amo imp: Amarem **¶** When I loued or byd loue.
 fecto cum Docerem
 Legerem res ret. In plurali cū remus retis rent.
 Audirem

Amo pfe: Amauerim **¶** When I haue loued.
 cto cum Docuerim
 Legerim ris rit. In plurali cum rimus ritis rint.
 Audiuerim

Amo plus: Amauiffem **¶** When I had loued.
 pfecto Docuiffem
 cum Legissem ses set. In plurali cū semus setis sent.
 Audiuiſſem

Futuro Amare: **¶** When I ſhall loue.
 cum Docue:
 Leges ro ris rit. In plurali cū rimus ritis rint
 Audiues

Infiniti: Amare (to loue) amauiffe (to haue or had loued)
 uo mō tē: Docere pfecto & docuiſſe
 poze pfit: Legere plus pfecto. legiſſe
 Audire audiuiſſe

Futuro. Amaturū (to loue) amā (to loue or of louyng)
 Docturū eſſe Gerūdia bel docen:
 Lecturū participalia legen: di do dum.
 Auditurū ſba ſūt hec audien:

Supina. Amatum to loue amatu to be loued
 Doctum to teche doctū to be taught
 Lectum to rede lectū lo be redde
 Auditum to here auditū to be herde

Duo partici-
pia veniūt ab
hoc vbo alterū
presentis: vt

Amans Louynge.

Docens Alterū prioris

Legens futuri: vt

Audiens

Amaturus (to loue/or as

Docturus bout to loue)

Lecturus

Auditurus.

Amo: aris / atus / sum / ari / amatus / amandus.

Doceo: eris / doctus sum / doceri / doctus / docendus.

Lego: legēris / lectus sum / legi / lectus / legendus /

Audio: diris / ditus sum / audiri / auditus / audiendus.

Indicati
uo mō tē
poze pñti

Amo: aris bel arc (I am loued)

Doceo:

Lego: eris bel ere etur. In plurali mur mini tur.

Audio:

Amas: I was loued.

ptō imp;
fecto

Doces

Leges: bar baris bel bare bat. In pñali bamur bami

Audies

(ni bantur.
(I haue be loued / y haue be loued / he hath be loued)

Amatus

ptō per:
fecto.

Doctus sum bel fui / t⁹ es bel fuisti / t⁹ est bel fuit.

Lectus In plurali ti sumus bel fuimus / ti estis bel

Auditus fuistis / ti sunt fuerunt bel fuere

ptō plus
pñfecto

Amatus I haue be loued.

Doctus erā bel fueram / tus eras bel fueras / tus erat

Lectus bel fuerat. In plurali ti eramus bel fueram⁹

Auditus ti eratis bel fueratis / ti erant bel fuerant

futuro.

Amabo: I shall be loued / or wyll be loued.

Docebo: beris bel bere bñtur. In plurali bimur bimis

Legar

(ni buntur.
Audiat eris bel ere etur. In pñali emur emini entur.

C Be thou loued (let hym be loued / let vs be loued /
be ye loued / let them be loued.

Impati-	Amare / ametur.	emur amini entur.
uo mō tē-	Docere / doceatur.	In plurali amur ceminī ceantur.
poze pñti	Legere / legatur.	gamur giminī gantur.
	Audire / audiat.	diamur dimini antur.

C Be þo: he loued here after. let vs / be you / let them.

Amatoz	emur amino: antoz
Futuro.	Doceto: tu bel ille. In plurali amur ceminio: centoz
	Legitoz
	amur imino: guntoz.
	Auditoz
	amur imino: untur.

Optati-	Ama:	C Wolde god I were loued.
uo mō tē-	Doces	
poze pñti	Lege:	rer reris bel rere ref. In pñali btinā remur res
btinam.	Audis	(mini rentur.

C Caret preterito imperfecto.

Amatus	C I praye god I haue beloued:
Idō pñ-	Doctus
cto btinā.	Lectus
	Auditus
	Amatus
	Doctus
	Lectus
	Auditus

Idō plus	Amatus	C I Wolde god I had be loued.
q̄pfecto	Doctus	essem bel fuisset / t ^o esses bel fuisses / t ^o esset
btinam.	Lectus	bel fuisset. In pñali btinā ti essem ^o bel fuisses
	Auditus	mus / ti ē etis bel fuissetis / ti ēent bel fuissent.

	Amer (let me be loued) meris bel mere (be thou loued)
Futuro.	metur (let hym be loued) In pñali btinā amemur (let
btinam.	vs be loued) mini (be ye loued) entur (let them be loued)
	Docear
	Legar
	Audiar

Amas **E**I Wolde/Holde/or ought to be loued.
 Potētiali Doce/
 mō tpe p: Lege/
 senti. Audi/
 rer reris bel rere ref. In plali remur reminis
 (rentur,

ECaret preterito imperfecto.
 Amatus **E**I Wolde/Holde/or ought to haue be loued.
 Dtō per- Doctus essem bel fuisset/tus esses bel fuisset/tus esset
 fecto. Lectus bel fuisset. In plurali ti essem⁹ bel fuisset
 Auditus ti essetis bel fuissetis/ti essent bel fuissent.

Amatus **E**I haue be loued.
 Dtō plus, Doctus essem bel fuisset/tus esses bel fuisset/tus esset
 pfecto Lectus bel fuisset. In plali ti essem⁹ bel fuisset
 Auditus ti essetis bel fuissetis/ti essent bel fuissent.

EI may or can be loued.
 Futuro. Amic eris bel ere etur. In plali emur emini entur.
 Docear aris bel are atur. In plali amur amini ant.
 Legar
 Audiar

EWhan I am loued.
 Coniuncti Amic eris bel ere etur. In plali cū emur emini ent.
 uo mō tē Docear
 poze pñti Legar
 cum Audiar aris bel are at. In plali cū amur amini ant.

EWhan I was loued.
 Dtō imp- Amas
 fecto cum Doce/
 Lege/
 Audi/
 rer reris bel rere ref. In plurali cū remur re-
 (mini rentur.

Amatus **E**Whan I haue be loued.
 Dtō pfe- Doctus sim bel fuerim/tus sis bel fueris/tus sit/bel
 eto cum. Lectus fuerit. In plurali cū ti simus bel fuerimus/
 Auditus si sitis bel fueritis/ti sint bel fuerint.

Amatus **C**ohan I had beloued.
Prō plus **Doctus** essem vel fuissē / tus esses v̄l fuisses / tus esset
perfecto **Lectus** vel fuisset. In plali ti essem⁹ vel fuissemus /
cum **Auditus** ti essetis vel fuissetis / ti essent vel fuissent.

Amatus **C**ohan I shall beloued.
Futuro **Doctus** ero v̄l fuero / tus erit vel fueris / tus erit vel
cum **Lectus** fuerit. In plurali cū ti erim⁹ vel fuerimus /
Auditus ti eritis vel fueritis / ti erint vel fuerint.

Amari to beloued **amatū** (to haue or had beloued)
Indicati **Doceri** **Prō** perfe- **doctum**
uo inō tē **Legi** cto & plusq̄ **leccum esse** / vel tum fuisse.
poze p̄nti **Audiri** **perfecto.** **auditum.**

Cfuturo **amatū** iri / vel **amandū** esse (to be loued)

Doa partici-
pla veniūt ab
hoc v̄bo passi-
no alterū p̄ce-
rit v̄t

Amatus I loued.
Doctus Alterū p̄ioris
Lectus Futuri. v̄t
Auditus

Amandus (to be loued)
Docendus
Legendus
Audiendus

Fourmynge
of tenses.

Of the preterperfectens of the indicatpue mode be
viii. tenses fourmed. The preterplusperfectēs of
the same mode / by chaūgynge i in to e shorte & puttyng
to rain: as amauī amauerā. The preterpfectens of the
optatpue mode / & the cōiunctpue mode / by chaūgynge
i in to e shorte & puttyng to rim: as amauī amauerim.
The futurtens of p̄ cōiunctpue mode / by chaungynge i
in to e shorte & puttyng to ro: as amauī amauero. The
preterpluspfectēs of p̄ optatpue mode / of p̄ pote. acyall
mode & of the cōiunctpue mode / by puttyng to s & sem
as amauī amauissem. The preterperfectens of the in-
fingtpue mode by puttyng to s and se: as amauī amas

uisse. ¶ How many concordēs of grāmer be there: iiii. Cōcordēs
The fyrst byt wene the nominatyue case and the verbe of gram-
The seconde byt wene the adiectyue & the substantyue. mer.

The thyrde byt wene the relatyue and the antecedent.

¶ The nominatyue case and the verbe must accorde in
nombze & persone. ¶ The adiectyue must accorde with
his substantyue in case gendze & nombze. But no wnes
partityues/ distributyues/ cōparatyues oz suplatiues
degrees/ and other lyke put partityuely shall accorde in
gendze w the genityue case/ oz the other case þ foloweth
and is gouerned of hym. ¶ The relatyue shall accorde
with his antecedent in gendze nombze and persone.

Now knowe ye a particyppe: for he is a parte of A party-
cyppe.
reason declyned with case/ and taketh parte of a
nowne/ & parte of a verbe. What taketh he of a nowne:
case/ gendze & nōbze. What of a vber: tens/ significacyō
& fygure. ¶ How many thynges longe to a participle:
vi. Gendze/ case/ tens/ significacyon/ nombze & fygure.

¶ How many gendzes of participples be there: iiii. the Gendzes.
masculyne as amat^r. the feminyne as amata. the neu-
tre as a matū. þ comyn of. iiii. as hic et hec et hoc amās.

¶ How many cases of participples be there: vi. as be of Cases.
nownes. ¶ How many tenses of participples be there: Tenses.
iiii. a particyppe of the presentens/ a particyppe of þ pre-
tertens/ a particyppe of the fyrst future/ & an other of þ

latter future. ¶ How knowe ye a particyppe of the pre Presen-
tens.
sentens: for his englyshe endeth in ynge/ as louynge
& his latyn endeth in ans oz in ens: as amans docens.

¶ Of whome is þ particyppe of þ presentēs fourmed:
Of the fyrst persone synguler nombze of þ preterim-
perfectens of þ indicatyue mode/ by chaūgyng þ last syl-
lable in ton & s: as amabā amans/ loq̄bar loquēs/ pote-
rā potens: outtake presens absens/ & tens of ibā/ quies
of q̄bā/ with theyr cōpōūdes: þ make theyr gerūdyues
Acci. stan.

in eundi eūdo eundū. And the genityue case singuler of the particyppe of the presentens in eūtis : except ambio that maketh ambiendi & ambientis. ¶ How knowe ye a particyppe of þ̄ fyrst futurtens : For he betokeneth to do / or aboute to do / & his latyn endeth in rus / as lecturus (to rede / or about to rede) outtoke the particyppe of the fyrst futurtens þ̄ cometh of the verbes neutre passyues / & of sum es fui. With certayne of his cōpōūdes. ¶ Of whome is he fourmed : Of the latter suppyne by puttyng to rus / as lectu lecturus. outtake nasciturus of nascor. ignosciturus of ignosco. Also futurus of sum es fui. ¶ How knowe ye a particyppe of þ̄ pretertens : For his englyshe endeth in dt or n : as loued taught / slayne : & his latyn endeth in tus sus rus or uus / as amatus visus nexus mortu⁹. ¶ Of whome is he fourmed : Of the latter suppyne by puttyng to s / as doctus doctus. outtake mortuus of morior. ¶ How knowe ye the particyppe of þ̄ latter futurtens : For he betokeneth to suffre lyke the infinitiue mode of þ̄ passyue voyce : & his latyn endeth in dus / as amād⁹ (to be loued) ¶ Of whome is he fourmed : Of þ̄ genityue case synguler of the particyppe of þ̄ presentens / by chaūgyng tis in to dus / as amantis amādus. ¶ Of a ſbe actyue & a ſbe neutre that hath the suppyne come. ij. particyples : one of the presentens / & another of the fyrst futurtens / as amās amatur⁹ / currēs cursur⁹. But of suche as lacke the suppynes cometh but onely þ̄ particyppe of þ̄ presens tens : as of timeo cometh onely timens. ¶ Of a verbe passyue come two particyples / one of the pretertens / & another of þ̄ last futurtens / as amat⁹ amādus. But of suche passyues whose actyues lacke þ̄ suppynes cometh onely the particyppe of the last futurtens / as of timeo cometh onely timendus. ¶ Of a verbe deponent / yf he haue the suppynes cometh thre particyples : one of the

Of þ̄ pre-
tertens.

Of þ̄ lat-
ter futur-
tens.

presentens / an other of the pretertens / and an other of the fyrst futurtens / as of loquor cometh loquens locutus locuturus. Of a verbe comyn come foure partycyples: one of the presentens / & an other of þ pretertens / an other of the fyrst futurtens / & an other of þ latter futurtens: as of largior cometh largiens largu⁹ largiturus largiendus. ¶ How many nombres of partycyples be there: ii. þ synguler as amās / þ plurell as amātes.

Nombres.

¶ How many fygures of partycyples be there: ii. the symple as legēs: the cōpōūde as plegenis. ¶ Ntō hic et hec et hoc amans / gto hui⁹ tis / dtō huic ti / actō hunc et hāc tē et hoc amās / bctō o amās / abltō ab hoc & ab hac et ab hoc tē. In plali ntō hi et he tes et hec tia / gto hoz et harū et hozū tiū / dtō his tibus / actō hos & has tes et hec tia / bctō o tes et o tia / abltō ab his amātib⁹. ¶ Ntō amaturus a um / gto ri re ri / dtō ro re ro / actō rū rā rū / bctō re ra rū / abltō re ra ro. In plurali ntō ri re ra / gto rozū rarū rozū / datiuo ris / actō ros ras ra / bctō ri re ra abltō ris. ¶ Ntō amatus a um / and amandus a um / belyke Wyle declyned. ¶ How many maner of Wyle maye the boyce of the partycyples be chaunged in to a nowne: iiij. maner Wyle. the fyrst Whan he is cōstrued With an other case than þ verbe that he cometh of / as doctus grammaticē. the seconde by compolicyon / as doctus indoctus. the thyrde by comparyson / as doctus doctior doctissimus. the fourth Whan he signifeyeth no tyne / as amandus. id est amari dignus.

fygures.

istiusmodi ablatiuū nō creāt in i nisi neutri g^{ra} & sic (vt scribit Serui⁹) Ise cū dā editionē Donati.

How knowe ye an aduerbe: For he is a parte of reason vndeclyned that is ioyned to verbes partycyples gerundyues & supynes to declare & fulfyll the significacyon of them. ¶ How many thynges longe to an aduerbe: iiij. Significacyon / comparyson / fourme / and fygure. Significationes aduerbioꝝ que sunt: aut sunt aduerbia loci / aut temporis / aut numeri & cetera.

Inuenit inter dū etiā noi adiectiuo iūctum Salustius Duos maxime impigros dele git.

Interdum sibi ipsi. Idē. Parū honeste pudet: nam habere.

Que sunt aduerbia loci: hic illic istic hac quo qua ubi
int⁹ foras intro foris obuiā. ¶ These. vi. aduerbes be
interrogat yues of places. quo (Whyder) qua (Whiche
Waye) vnde (fro Whens) ubi (where) quorsū (Whyder-
Ward) quousq; (how ferre) ¶ Que sūt aduerbia tps:
hodie nūc nuper heri cras aliquā olim tūc quum dū iam
semper mane modo vespere tantisper aliquantisper in-
terdum. Que numeri: semel bis ter quater nonies de-
cies vicies millies. Que ordinis: inde deinde deinceps
deniq; demum postea preterea primum primo secundo
vicissim quod et separandi est. Que negādi: haud neq;
nō minime neutiq; nequaq;. Que affirmādi: etiā qdā
pfecto quippe certe scilicet. Que optandi: btinā oī bt o
et si pro btinā. Que cōcedendi: licet esto. Que adulādi:
sodes amabo. Que iurandi: pol mecastor me hercle me
diussidius. Que demonstrandi: en ecce ecclū eccam. Que
interrogādi: cur quare quāobzē. Que dubitādi: & euen-
tus: sunt que interdū cōfundūtur: bt quid qui btrū nū
nō nūquid. Que dubitādi: forsan forsitan fortassis for-
tasse. Que prohibendi: ne. Que euētus: forte fortuitu.
Que similitudinis: quasi ceu tāq; bt velut veluti sic si-
cut sicuti put pinde ac si. Que vocādi: bt heus eheudū.
Que respondendi: heu. Que cōgregādi: simul vna pa-
riter cōmuniter. Que eligēdi: potius imo. Que hortan-
di: eya age agite. Que seperandi: seorsū bicatim btriq;
sigilatim semote paulatim sensim. Que qualitatis:
bene pulchre fortiter oīno care vilitate misere morose per-
peram expedit. Que quantitatis: multū plus minus
parū satis nimium nimis valde. Que cōparandi: tam
et q; magis maxime. ¶ Grad⁹ cōparationis sunt tres:
positiuus / cōparatiuus et superlatiuus. Que sunt ad-
uerbia positiui grad⁹: docte pulchre fortiter / et similia.
Que cōparatiui: doctius pulchrius fortius. Que sup-
latiui: doctissime pulcherime fortissime. ¶ Panp ad

uerbes / coniuncçions and interieccions be of dyuers significacions / and therfore they may be dyuersly named / as vbi may be an aduerbe of place & of tyme / at a coniuncçion copulatyue aduersatyue and diminutyue.

How many fourmes of aduerbes be there: two. the primatyue as clam. the deriuatyue as clāculū. **H**ow many fygures be there: iij. the symple as diu. the compoūde as iterdiu. the decōpoūde as iprudēter. **W**ith how many cases may an aduerbe be cōstrued: w all cases. With a noiatyue / as en priamus. With a genityue case / as vbiq; locoꝝ. w a datyue / as ppius vbi. With an accusatyue case / as proxime Hispaniam. With a vocatyue / as heus puer. w an ablatyue / as pculdubio.

How knowe ye a coniuncçion? For he is a parte of reason vnderclayned that ioyneth wordes or sentences togyder. **H**ow many thynges longe to a coniuncçion: thre. power / fygure / & orde. **H**ow many powers of coniuncçions be there: copulatyues / disiunctyues and interrogatyues / With other y folowe. Que sunt copulatiue coniunctyues: etq; atq; at ac ast quoq;. Que sunt disiunctiue: aut ve vel ne nec an neq; seu siue. Que interrogatiue: ne an necne anne nōne. Que expletive vel completiue: quidē equidē vero autē quoq; scilz nimirum pfecto. Que aduersatiue: sed tamen quāq; q̄uis et si tamen si etiam si at vero & ceterū q̄n pro sed ponunt. Que abnegatiue vel exceptiue: ni nisi quin alioquin preterq;. Que diminutiue: saltem ne nec at aut et vel pro saltē. Que causales: quia quapropter quoniam quippe eni etenim nā nāq; q̄nquidē siquidē quaten⁹ vt q̄ ne neu neue si quū / & q̄n sumpta p quia. Que conditio nales: si si modo dum dūmodo. Que rationales: ergo ideo igitur itaq; proin proinde quocirca propterea idcirco. Que electiue: q̄ ac et atq; quando sumuntur pro q̄. **H**ow many fygures of coniuncçions be there:

tWo. the smpyle/as at et enim. the compounde/as atqz
etenim. ¶ Odo coniunctionū est triplex. Alie autē preposi
tiui ordinis sunt/bt at ac ast. Alie autē subiunctiui ordi
nis/bt qz be ne autē quidē quoqz et vero. Alie cōis ordi
nis/bt ergo idco igit nāqz tamē. ¶ How many Wayes
may a coniunctyon copulatyue be put bytwene vnlyke
cases: iij. maner of Wyle. The fyrst Whan the wordes
that include the copulacion haue not one nature of con
struccyon: bt iste liber est me⁹ et fratris. Cicero fuit elo
quens et magni ingenij. The seconde Wyle Whan he
cometh after a worde þ may gouerne dyuers cases: bt
tu dignus laudis es & premio. The thyrde Whan he is
put bytwene tWo nownes of places Whiche must be
put in dyuers cases: bt Cice. flozuit Rome & Athenis.

How knowe ye a preposycyon: for he is a parte
of reason vndeclined moost comynly sette before
other partes of reason in apposycyon & in composycyon.
¶ How many thynges longe to a preposycyon: tWo.
power to gouerne case/& fygure. What case wyll a pre
posycyon gouerne: Some an accusatyue/some an abla
tyue/and some bothe the accusatyue and the ablatyue.
¶ Que prepositiones regunt actiū: Ad apud ante ad
uersum aduersus cis citra circū circa cōtra erga extra
inter intra infra iuxta ob pone per ppe ppter scdm post
trans vltra supra pter circiter vsqz vsus secus penes.
¶ Que regūt abltiū: Ab abs cū corā claim de e ex pro
pre palā sine absqz tenus. ¶ Que vtrosqz casus regūt:
In sub super et subter. ¶ In sup super & subter whan
they be ioyned With berbes or particyples that beto
ken mouynge to a place / they gouerne an accusatyue/
but ioyned with other vbes they gouerne an ablatyue
case. Thele preposicions apud penes secundum absqz
sine: With certayne other stande euer in apposycyon.
And these, am dī dis re se co con / stande euer in compos

sicyon. A preposicion in composicion oftentimes wyll
 serue to the same case y he doth in apposicion. ¶ What
 doth a preposicion in composicion? Oftentimes he encreas-
 seth / somtyme he diminysseth / & somtyme he chaun-
 geth y significacyon of y wordes y he is counde with
 as admiroꝝ subꝛideo dedisco. ¶ Whan two ppositions
 come befoze a casuall worde / the latter pposicion shall
 gouerne the case: vt veni de vltra mare. ¶ What dyffe-
 rence is bytvene an aduerbe and a very preposicion?
 A very preposicion in apposicion maye neuer be put
 without his casuall worde / and aduerbe may. ¶ How
 many fygures of preposicions be there: ii. the symple
 as versus. the counde as aduersus. ¶ All preposi-
 cyons in apposicion be put befoze y wordes that they
 serue to / outtake versus vbi & tenus / whiche comyn-
 ly be put after the wordes that they serue to. Also cum
 is put after y ablatyue case in bothe nombres of these
 thre pronownes ego tu lui / and somtyme after the ab-
 latyue case of this nowne quis qui que quod.

Interdum etiā
 abundat / vt
 emori.

Now knowe ye an interieccion: for he is a parte
 of reason vndeclined that betokeneth passyon of
 mānes soule with an vnperfyte voyce of ioye / sorowe /
 wondre / drede. &c. ¶ How many thynges longe to an
 interieccion? One. significacyon onely. ¶ Signifyca-
 cyons of interieccions be dyuerse. Some of Joye / as
 euax euge ha ha he. Some of sorowe / as heu hei be.
 Some of drede / as atat. Some of meruaylyng or wons-
 dyge / as pape. Some of disdeynge or of scornynge / as
 hui bah. Some of exclamacyon / indignacyon or angre
 as proh. Some of cursynge / as be malū / multo malo.
 All other may be reduced to some of these. ¶ What par-
 tes of reason may be put as an interieccion? A nowne
 by hymselfe / as malum. Somtyme a pronowne and
 his adiectyue / as me miserum. Somtyme a hole rea-

son bothe in latyn & in englysshe : as *proh deū atq; ho-
minū fidē* / ah *Jesu mercy* / ha good lord : & suche other.
CAn interieccyon may be cōstrued w all cases / excepte
a genityue & an ablatyue With a noiatyue : as *o festus
dies hois* : w a datyue / as *hei mihi* : w an accusatyue /
as *heu me miserum* : With a vocatyue / as ah *Coridon*.

Additamenta.

CWhan I haue of before a ppe name of a cyte / towne
regyon or couētree / or ony other place : yf the worde that
goth before of betoken not the owner / I shall comynly
take the possessyue of the name of y place / & not the ge-
nityue nor the ablatyue With a preposicion : as *Joan-
nes Londoniensis* / nō de *Londonis*. *Elephāti Arabici
potius q̄ Arabie*. *Pisces marini poti⁹ q̄ maris*. *Fraga
montana poti⁹ q̄ mōtis*. But in some appellatyues I
may take indyfferently the genytyue case of the name
of the place / or his possessyue / as *prefect⁹ bybanus vel
bybis* / *consuetudo forensis vel fori* / *mos patrius vel pa-
trie*. **C**All nownes adiectyues of the thyrde declen-
son whose nominatyue case synguler endeth in *er* / or in *is*
and hath the neutre in *e* : also substātyues in *r* / in *al* / or
in *e* (excepte *sal*) make theyr ablatyue case synguler co-
mynly in *i*. **C**All nownes substātyues & adiectyues of
the thyrde declen-son / whose genityue case plurell en-
deth in *um* / make theyr accusatyue plurell in *es* & in *is*.
CEadē vox varie sumpta potest diuersarū esse partiū
orationis. vt hīc p̄nomen est et aduerbiū / verū nomē et
iunctio. **O** aduerbiū et iteriectio : & sic de multis alijs.

CImprynted at london by Wynkyn de Worde /
in fletestrete / at the sygne of the Sonne.

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